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BEST FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leikare.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 289.

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A. D. C.

PRESENT AT THE

**THEATRE ROYAL
MATINEE!**

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), JANUARY 6TH, AT 4.30 P.M.

AND

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

A FAIRY BALLET,

ENTITLED

"SNOWWHITE AND THE FROG PRINCE."

IN 3 PARTS AND 4 TABLEAUX.

IN AID OF

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,
Major-General F. H. KELLY, C.B., and Commodore R. H. ANSTRETH, C.M.G.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Now Opened.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE—Children Half-Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted at Half-Price to the Pit.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1915.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346.

**LADIES' AND
CHILDREN'S**

SEASONABLE WEAR

IN THE

NEWEST STYLES.

**BISHOP POZZONI'S
VISITATION.**

**INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A
TOUR IN KWANGTUNG.**

To the current number of the *Bulletin* of the Catholic Women's League of Hongkong an "Eye-witness" contributes the following account of the Bishop's recent visitation to the mission stations in the neighbouring province:—

On the 9th November last his lordship Bishop Pozzoni, accompanied by Father Valtoria, went on his annual visitation to the interior. The first objective was the district of the late Father Poletti, that about Mrs. Bay. The people inhabiting this part of Southern China are the Hakkas, the principal village Tai-Yong. Here a great reception awaited the Bishop, crowds coming in from all parts with banners and crackers, and other signs of rejoicing dear to the Chinese heart. His lordship remained a day administering confirmation and preaching to the people. To his great consolation and joy he was able to minister not only to the natives of the place but those also of a neighbouring village who, from lack of teachers, had abandoned the faith, but had been brought back into the fold through the exertions of a young and energetic catechist appointed only in February last. To the number of more than a hundred they came to meet the Bishop, bringing with them others also who had never before approached a Catholic missionary.

His lordship then proceeded to Tong Hang, where again he met with people who were not known even to the Chinese priest in charge. Thence he went to the great market of Tam-Sui, where a large piece of land has of late been acquired for the purpose of erecting a school and founding house. The next stage was by boat to Tam Tong, one of the ancient seats of the mission in South China, where Father Banchi was stationed last year. Here the party stayed a couple of days. Near by is a village with a flourishing Christian community, where only thirty years ago five native Christians were cruelly put to death, and Bishop Pozzoni's predecessor narrowly escaped a similar fate. The place was now *en fête* and gaily decorated; from the neighbouring villages people came in troops with rifles and in gala dress; and during his stay the Bishop had a guard of never less than 50 men. It was here, at the time of the Revolution, that Father Banchi founded a society for the protection of the Christians, which is recognized by the Government. It has a membership of over 150 men. As the visitation took place in the season of the cutting of the rice, it was no light task for many to leave their work; nevertheless, they came in crowds to greet their Bishop and testify to him their veneration and respect.

Pak-Lai-Tong was the next place reached, where a church was blessed amid great rejoicings. Here, once more, one of those rare consolations which sometimes come to reward our devoted missionaries for their many and great sacrifices was experienced, a little village close by being gathered *en bloc* into the fold of the Church. At another village also a large number—70 or 80 at least—were received into the Church, 30 being baptised by Father Valtoria in one day alone. This district gives every evidence of being destined to become in time a great centre of Christian faith. Nevertheless, Fan-Lo-Kong, one of its villages on the sea coast, is infested with pirates and is a place where frequent fighting takes place.

On the journey thence to Hoi-Fung, about 50 miles away, the party experienced some of the uncertainties that fall to the lot of the travelling missionary in countries where there are no *trains de luxe* and where no motor-car roads are known. Once the Bishop's horse stuck in the mud of the shore up to his fetlocks, and on another occasion, on passing over a bridge, his rider irreverently into the river beneath. Fortunately, his lordship rose unharmed with his characteristic good temper untroubled, taking it all as a joke and part of the day's work.

The district of Hoi-Fung is one naturally blessed by nature. It is full of noble rivers flowing through ravines from the interior into the sea, through scenery of great beauty and land of natural fertility capable of splendid development. It is inhabited by the Hakkas, a people from which the Hongkong coolie class, the chair and ricksha coolies, are largely drawn. They are addicted to clan fights, and march against each other with banners of white and red and black. Only a few years ago they even practised cannibalism, eating the victims that had fallen in their wars. But Christianity has done much to soften their manners, and as they are well disposed there is the prospect of a bright future for the Church before them. Already the district contains over 3,000 baptised Christians practising their religion with fervour and devotion.

While the womenkind of the Hakka people are so hard worked that they might be termed the beasts of burden, those of the Hoi-Fung are veritable queens. They do nothing beyond minding their babies—the men have even to do their cooking! When in one of their villages, that of Swahua, the Italian nuns of Hongkong established a foundling house for babies, the women were scandalised to see the nuns working so hard!

The Bishop was obliged to remain longer in Hoi-Fung than in other districts on account of the many villages with Christians in them. That of Sun-Yong, containing at least 500, has a curious celebrity. It was built about 32 years ago, by Father Sasso, died 1959, who there lies buried, for the Christians who had fled thither for refuge. He designed it on European lines—the only one of the kind in China. The streets are straight and comparatively *dear*; there are two squares and a town hall. The village boasts a council elected on the most approved system of modern democracy, mayor and police. Formerly it was named "The new flourishing place," a name due to the industry of its Christian population, its Christian title being St. Joseph's Village.

Near by lies the village of Pu-Ta-On, run on similar lines. Formerly it was connected with Sun-Yong, but having tasted the sweets of self-government, it claimed and won autonomy, and now a third village is in course of erection on the same principles. Who will say the reign of the missionary does not benefit a barbarous native population?

The present chapel is all too small for the growing congregation. It has been gradually enlarged in characteristic Chinese fashion. The chapel was attached to a stable, the connecting wall was demolished and the chapel enlarged. Then the wall of the stable was knocked down and the adjoining courtyard taken in, then the street beyond the yard was walled in, and finally another stable appropriated, until the expanding chapel reached the town hall, where it was forced to stop! But now the site of a large church more fit for the fervent congregation has been secured, and the building of a worthy place of worship will shortly be taken in hand. The people are very devout. They constantly pay visits to the Blessed Sacrament in the evening on returning home from their work in the fields.

In the village of Tan-Man, the lonely grave of a devoted missionary of former days was visited. This was Father Bianchi, who had fallen a victim to cholera, and had died solitary and alone, far from his friends and kinsmen, worn out by his labours among an alien people.

Swahua, above-mentioned, was the last village inspected. Everywhere the Bishop had been met with rejoicings and honour, with crackers and flags, and treated not only with comfort but even with luxury; but here the Mandarin himself—a Christian—came forward to greet his lordship with an escort of soldiers and military honours. A very large school is here in course of erection, and the founding house of the Italian nuns is doing a great work of charity. Lately in one month alone 150 outcast babies were taken in and are cared for.

So well disposed are all the country people towards the Church that his lordship is convinced that a very great number of conversions could be secured if only he had the means at his disposal for the erection of suitable schools in all the villages and the provision of teachers and catechists. The disposal of orphan girls is not a difficult problem. Catholic husbands can easily be found for them; but that of the orphan boys—for whose education the excellent institution of St. Lewis Orphanage in Hongkong has been provided—presents greater difficulties, as situations are not always easily obtainable for them.

The Bishop returned to Hongkong on the 4th December, after an absence of close on a month. The return journey was by launch, in a Chinese steamer packed with coolies, women, children, pigs and ducks, in the midst of discomforts and evil smells! Such are the joys of missionary life! But with the true missionary spirit his lordship and Father Valtoria looked exceedingly well and happy. Much they had seen to comfort and console them, and if they had suffered also, had it not been *ad maiorem Dei gloriam*?

BRITISH "LUCKY DAY."

If the British Navy has a "lucky day" it should be Friday. It was on Friday, July 29th, 1888, that the Spanish Armada was destroyed. On Friday, November 29th, 1652, Van Tromp sailed the Channel with a broom at his mast-head to indicate that he had swept the English from the seas, but luck has a habit of turning and Friday, June 13th, 1653, was the decisive day in the battle of the North Foreland, six of his ships being taken and eleven sunk. On Friday, April 20th, 1657, Blake won his greatest victory at Santa Cruz. On Friday, July 30th, 1779, the American fleet was totally destroyed off New England. On Friday, April 12th, 1782, Rodney defeated the French, and on Friday, September 13th of the same year, the British defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar. The siege of Gibraltar began on Friday, July 16th, 1779, and though Trafalgar was fought on a Monday, it was on the previous Friday that the French admiral made the fatal decision to give battle. Nelson was born on a Friday, created Viscount on that day, and assumed command of the Mediterranean on Friday, May 20th, 1803. In the present year it is worthy of note that the action in Heligoland Bight occurred on a Friday, and Tientsin fell on that day; and if the "luck" holds we may yet hear of the German Fleet being sunk on a Friday—that is, if it dares to leave the Kiel Canal.

**BRITISH MERCANTILE
MARINE.**

**QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE
WAR.**

Supplementing their efforts as regards allowances to dependents of captains, officers and seamen detained in Germany which are now being granted by the Board of Trade under the War Risks Insurance scheme, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have been urging upon the Board the justice of compensation being granted in the cases of captains and officers—who mostly are outside the scope of the Compensation Act—if losing their lives or being injured through the operations of the war. Moreover, they have submitted that it would be equitable to compensate them for serious loss of effects which they have sustained under such conditions and which loss in all probability will continue. As regards the recent reply of the Prime Minister to Mr. C. T. Needham, M.P., they have addressed themselves directly to Mr. Asquith and have received a reply to the effect that their representations are receiving attention.

Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., has also put a question to the President of the Board of Trade, who has announced that he hopes to come to a decision very shortly and, moreover, he is giving consideration to the question of insurance of seamen's effects. The Guild has every hope that a satisfactory decision will be arrived at in respect to these matters.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE
CHINA AND CURIOS**

(Just arrived from the North, being the Property of the well-known Collector,
Mr. LAH VEN KEE).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE 8TH AND 9TH JANUARY, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY
AT 2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,

**A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND
CURIOS, FROM SUNG TO MING DYNASTIES AND KANGHI
TO TOWKONG PERIODS.**

COMPRISING:—

5-COLOURED, 3-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS
AND FIGURES, Etc., Etc.
SANG-DE-BOEUF VASES, WHITE "Goddess of Mercy," MING.
LARGE BRONZE VASES, SUNG.
FINE CRYSTAL VASES AND SNUFF BOTTLES.
PORCELAIN AND AGATE SNUFF BOTTLES.
GREEN AND RED JADE ORNAMENTS.

OLD LACQUERED SCREENS WITH 5-COLOUR DECORATIONS AND BLACKWOOD,
SCREENS WITH BLUE AND WHITE AND 5-COLOURED KANGHI AND KIENLUNG
PORCELAIN PLAQUES, POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PICTURES INLAID IN
WOOD, ETC., ETC.

Also

A FEW PIECES OF SOOCHOW REDWOOD.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the
articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER.**

[135]

Hongkong, 6th January, 1915.

**G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 6th and 7th January, 1915, at 10 A.M. each
day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, and at the
KOWLOON DEPOT.

One 42 ft STEAM LAUNCH (Hull only)
One STEAM FIRE ENGINE and
One 64 ft COAL LIGHTER
(carrying capacity 150 tons).

OLD AND SURPLUS

NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,
Comprising:—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—
SHIPS' COMPASSES, BOILER WITH
MOONLIGHTS, ETC., FAN ENGINES,
COMPOUND HORIZONTAL ENGINE,
CAPSTAN AND ENGINE, OIL ENGINE
WITH TANK, CYLINDERS, SURFACE
CONDENSERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT
ENGINE AND DYNAMO, HAND
WINCHES, FEED PUMPS, STEEL
FLOATS, SLIDE VALVES, PROPEL-
LERS, AIR COMPRESSOR, CANVAS
AND LEATHER HOSES, STAGE
LASHING, COIR CORDAGE, PAPER-
STUFF CANVAS BAGS, OLD INDIA
RUBBER, READING AND TABLE
LAMPS, BOATS, OARS (Ash and Fir),
CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS, PUN-
KAS, STEEL TOOLS, ELECTRIC
CABLE, OLD CHAIN CABLE, OLD
IRON AND STEEL, MINERAL AND
OLIVE OIL, ETC., ETC.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—
PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,
BLANKETS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS,
(A QUANTITY OF ELECTRO-PLATED
ARTICLES AND TABLE LINEN),
IMPLEMENT, SEAMEN'S MESS UTEN-
SILS, OAK STAVES, ETC., ETC.

AND
A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMERICAN
FLOUR.

TERMS OF SALE:—As detailed in the
Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1914. [61]

TO LET

TO LET

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,
Kowloon, Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [69]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [36]

TO LET.
FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.
NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [63]

TO LET.
OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
AND ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious
Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.
N^o. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired,
Repainted and thoroughly Renovated.
Complete installation of Electric Lights,
including Fittings. Can be occupied
immediately.
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road
—Now under repair. Can be renovated and
repaired to suit tenant's taste. Garden and
Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
10, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

TO BE LET.
FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road
Central, from 1st March next, now
occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [66]

TO LET.
N^o. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [64]

TO LET.
N^o. 119, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st February, 1915.
N^o. 62, THE PEAK, (N^o. 2, CAMERON
VILLAS), Furnished.
"KIKKENDOO," Furnished, N^o. 122,
Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path,
N^o. 69, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL,"
Barker Road, Peak.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [43]

TO LET.
N^o. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,
Kowloon, Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [69]

TO LET.
FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon
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Alexandra Buildings.
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Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
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Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

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HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
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GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
AND ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious
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Apply—
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MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON LAGER BEER

GOOD
CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

(SAMPLES FREE.)

WHY NOT TRY IT?

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
and COMPEADORES,
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 338G. at \$6.37
and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUIS-
ITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [93]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [94]By Appointment to
H.M. King George V.

-it must be Bovril

Proved by independent scientific investigation to have a Body-Building Power of 10 to 20 times the amount taken

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1913.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1914.

GOODS IN ENEMY VESSELS.

POSITION OF SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNEES.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SINGAPORE.

The Hon. Mr. C. W. Darbishire presided over a well-attended meeting of consignees and shippers of cargo on enemy vessels in neutral ports, which was held at Singapore, for the purpose of deciding upon the best course to pursue in order to obtain delivery.

The Chairman explained that they were assembled in an endeavour to get a little further with the question of cargoes on board of German and Austrian enemy ships in neutral ports. There seemed to have been an impression that the Chamber of Commerce had taken no very active steps in this connection, and so they thought at the last meeting of the committee they had better have a public meeting—not a Chamber of Commerce meeting alone—at which anyone interested in the question could attend, and if possible decide upon some course of action. In order to dispel the idea that the Chamber of Commerce had not been active in the matter, he proceeded to give a brief review of what had transpired from the commencement. In the early days of the war the first steps taken were to endeavour to get into touch with the Board of Trade, through Lloyd's Agents, Messrs. Syme & Co. A telegram was sent to London stating that the Chamber of Commerce desired an opinion on the question of the cargo aboard of the ships and its early release. The Board of Trade, however, replied suggesting that the best possible arrangements should be made to get the cargoes released.

THE GOVERNMENT HELPLESS.

Following that it was thought pressure might be brought to bear if representations were made through the Colonial Secretary, but they were told that nothing could be done. Messrs. Syme & Company wrote to their various representatives in Java and Sumatra to ascertain what was being done by the German ships there. Copies of the replies had been circulated to the members and it became apparent that under certain conditions cargoes could be obtained, the terms being the presentation of full shippers' bills of lading, payment in full of freight and all charges and an average deposit. The captains of the ships in Sabang, the Chamber was informed by the Rotterdam Trading Co., refused to deliver any cargo at that time consigned to British ports although the authorities had no objection. The Colonial Secretary was approached and asked if he thought anything could be done by communicating with the Netherlands Indies Government. He replied that he did not think any good purpose would be served by addressing them at that time. He said that if they liked to collect lists of the firms who were interested in the cargoes with particulars of the various cargo held up he would get into touch with H.B.M.'s Consul in Java, who would no doubt render every assistance in his power. At the same time he told them that he considered it advisable for firms interested to institute civil proceedings on their own account in the event of delivery being refused. The Chamber endeavored to get into touch with the shippers at Trieste and Hamburg and the lines in which they were most closely interested. That was done through the Colonial Secretary, but it was found that they could not possibly get into communication with either of those places.

About that time, Mr. Reid, of Messrs. Nicholas & Lyons, who were intimately connected in Japan with the ships and masters at Sabang, appeared. He had instructions from various companies in Japan and China to charter vessels in order to obtain delivery of the cargoes lying there. He certainly impressed the Chamber with the idea of obtaining the cargoes if they placed themselves in his hands. He went to Sabang and returned there with an assurance almost that the captains there would agree to average bonds being signed under which they would deposit the average deposit in the hands of a neutral bank and in the hands of two neutral trustees. The other conditions were the same as they had heard from Syme & Co. Mr. A. M. McNeil took a great deal of trouble in the matter and went to Sabang to endeavour to get the captains to sign the bond, but the net result was that nothing happened. The captains refused to have the money deposited in a neutral bank and insisted upon it being placed with their agents, a German firm in Medan. At this time they heard from Messrs. Harrison & Crofield with an offer they had received from Messrs. Guntzel & Schumacher, the agents for the German line in Medan. The conditions had been circulated and were known. At the same time Mr. Moxon arrived from Hongkong. He was acting for people in a similar position to themselves and said he was in communication with Harrison & Crofield and suggested the Chamber should take joint action with these in Hongkong and the Netherlands. While this was going on the milk case was dragging on in the Courts. The Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. brought an action in the Dutch Courts for the delivery of cargo. A full account of the case, which was eventually taken in Medan, appeared in the *Straits Times* of November 12th, but up to the present no decision had been given. They could only marvel at the extraordinary delay which had taken place over the case.

AN ITALIAN DECISION.

He said so because by the last mail he received from home the report of a case which had taken place in the Italian Courts which was exactly similar. The *Rhenania* was held up in Naples under the same conditions as the boats in Sabang were. The judgment was as follows:

- 1.—That when a ship, belonging to a belligerent nation takes refuge in a neutral port, it involves the cancelling, not the suspension, of the contract with shippers.
- 2.—That therefore the freight due to be paid must not be that for the whole voyage, but only a proportion based upon the distance actually traversed.
- 3.—That the expenses of unloading (which include those caused by the moving of other goods) are to be borne by the ship, because force majeure interrupted the voyage, thus

compelling the captain to render up the goods.

4.—That the freight is not due before delivery, but at the same time as delivery (on *fur et a mesure*), so that the charter may exercise control over the freight, in the event of damage having been caused by the carriers (shipowners).

5.—That the quota of common average for demurrage, *viz.*, the days during which the ship remains in the neutral port, must cease as soon as the shipper requests that the goods be unloaded.

NO CONSIDERATION FROM GERMANS.

It was for the meeting to decide what the shippers and owners' views were on those terms and he suggested that the best way, and what had been done in other places, was to appoint a small public committee. He suggested Mr. M. Morrison of the Chartered Bank, Mr. Ware, of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., Mr. Hood Begg, of Guthrie & Co. and Mr. A. M. McNeil, Syme & Co. The question of what to do was another matter. They could await the result of the milk case or collect full sets of bills of lading and forward them to Harrison & Crofield, asking them to present them to the shippers, demand delivery, and await results. If the captains refused delivery then they could ask Harrison & Crofield to take legal action. But would they be allowed to pay the general average? In the proceedings they were not backed from paying freight to German and Austrian ships for delivery, but where it was a question of 20 per cent. general average on the values of cargoes to be paid to a German firm the matter seemed doubtful. It seemed like throwing good money after bad, and personally he was going to leave his cargoes in the ships and await the end of the war, when they would no doubt be in a position to demand compensation for those and other abominable outrages perpetrated upon non-belligerents. He did not think they would receive very much consideration from the Germans in Sabang. Anything that might be done would have to be done through the Courts, but they could not expect much consideration from a nation who spends its Christmas Eve in shelling invalids in bath chairs, babies in perambulators, and bathing machines on the beach at health resorts.

Mr. Hewan asked whether the Nestlé Milk Company had offered whatever might be the amount of the general average, or whether they offered to pay that and it was refused, or whether they demanded their cargo. By way of reply, said judgment was more or less bound to be delivered and he considered there would be little use in taking further action at the moment. He proceeded to explain what had taken place in the Dutch Courts. In the first place the captain got no hearing at all and judgment was pronounced for October 12th. Then the captain, the German Consul and a lawyer appeared in Court to say they would like to defend the case, the President, as a result, adjourning the hearing until October 26th, in order that the lawyer might prepare his case. On October 26th the case was finished and judgment was pronounced for four weeks later, but then a telegram was received stating another four weeks would be required owing to the lack of precedent. They could only await the decision of the Court and express their disappointment at the delay, together with the hope that the Government there would do what they could to settle matters. The delay was the more vexing if only because a day or two ago they heard that ships in Sabang were now selling deteriorated cargo. They had applied for delivery and it had been refused, and as they had instructed that their cargo should not be touched, he imagined that the consignees would have a fairly good case against the ship for deterioration of cargo as delivery had been refused. With regard to any action taken, promptness would be desirable when the time came and an impartial survey would be useful. Then, again, the storage accommodation over there would be insufficient if all the ships started to unload together and a combine of consignees might charter a vessel and relieve the pressure by bringing the cargo down here.

With reference to the collecting of bills of lading and their despatch to Harrison & Crofield in order that they might be presented by a lawyer to the ships in question, the Chairman remarked that the question of general average was a very debatable one as to up to what time the cargo had to contribute to the expenses of the ship in the port of refuge. Messrs. Syme & Co. had told them that their lawyers in Batavia held the view that the cargo should contribute up to the time it was discharged from the vessel, but according to the view taken in the Italian Court by the judge was that the cargo should contribute up to the time a request was made for the unloading of that cargo. From that point of view it was possible that the sooner they got the bills of lading presented the better, if the same view was taken in the Dutch Courts. The agents' view was that they were liable to contribute to the demurrage up to the time the ship left port, so that if a vessel remained ten years they would be supposed to pay all that time.

Mr. Griffith Jones asked if they therefore nominated Messrs. Harrison & Crofield, but the Chairman replied that that was only a suggestion for the committee.

Mr. Page remarked that it was almost certain to be necessary to tender freight as well in demanding delivery of goods, that was, freight to Sabang or the nearest point of deviation. He did not know whether the Nestlé Company did that.

The Chairman explained that in the milk case the freight was prepaid. With regard to the question of up to what point freight was payable, Mr. Page said that

in the Italian Court it was clearly held to be payable up to the point where the voyage was interrupted, but the Chairman added that their friends in Medan said for the whole of the voyage.

Mr. Tomlin then proposed that a committee consisting of Messrs. Morrison, Ware, Hood Begg, McNeil and Agnew be appointed. Mr. Cunliffe seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Agnew said it might be as well to point out to the various people interested that the committee might have to spend some money. It might be necessary to embark on some expenditure right away, although, of course, it would not be a great deal.

The Chairman said they would incur that, but he felt sure that anyone outside the Chamber of Commerce would not doubt contribute the share of the expenses incurred in the matter.—*Straits Times*.

NO RUBBER FOR EXPORT.

PROBLEM OF THE SUPPLY OF SCRAP.

GERMANY'S PREDICAMENT.

A circular has been addressed to the secretaries of the leading hospitals, by Messrs. S. Schein & Sons, waste rubber merchants, of 21, Finsbury-street, E.C., asking that any stocks of waste rubber in the hospitals may be supplied to them.

Mr. Schein explained to one of our representatives that of the profits of the waste rubber so bought from the hospitals, one-half would be given to the Prince of Wales's Fund. "There is no sale for waste rubber now," said Mr. Schein, "and we should have to keep it in stock until the end of the war. After the war there are many ways of manufacturing the scrap into different articles."

"Yes, I know that Germany is short of raw rubber, but this scrap rubber would be of no use to them. Germany is really overstocked with scrap rubber, and for more than eighteen months we have received letters from the merchants and manufacturers of Germany asking us if we would buy supplies."

"In England there is too much raw rubber in stock, and the consequence is that it is coming down in price. Germany never had too much raw rubber, although she was always buying from all over the world, mostly England."

It is known in the rubber trade circles in London that Germany has been making desperate efforts to obtain supplies of rubber through neutral countries for her increasing military requirements.

The Government has now prohibited the export of rubber from this country, and with this prohibition Germany's difficulties will increase. It has been established that supplies which have been sent from London to neutral countries have ultimately found their way into German hands.

Most of the plantation rubber is produced in the British Empire, although large quantities are also exported from Para. Nearly 20,000 tons of this go to the United States, whence it may be possible for large shipments to reach Germany via Holland or Italy.

RESTORATION OF A BELGIAN VILLAGE.

INTERESTING TOKIO RELIEF SCHEME.

A most practical and novel scheme for applying the Relief Fund for Belgian Refugees that has been raised in Japan is being worked out by the founders of the fund, Mme. de Warée and Baroness d'Anethan.

Instead of the money being sent to be applied indiscriminately, they have sent a request to the Foreign Minister asking him to designate a village where the need is great that the fund may be used in the re-establishment of the homes, once the people are allowed to return to them. The fund now exceeds £5,000, and this amount will be greatly increased undoubtedly during the next few weeks. It is the plan of the ladies managing the fund to purchase household necessities, possibly domestic animals, schoolbooks for the children, food supplies, etc. Collections of garments will be made and sent separately from the fund, three cases having been recently gone. The houses will be rebuilt through Government aid.

The idea of this constructive plan of village aid is meeting with the warm approval of those who have heard of it. The plan was worked out with a view to keeping the fund distinctive, that the recipients might know of the sympathy manifested in the Far East and also as a matter of satisfaction to the contributors, who will thus be able to see definite results of their generosity.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

FIELD DAY, 10TH INST.

1.—Parade on Cricket Ground, 8 a.m.
Dress.—Light marching order. Four pouches to be worn. No bandoliers. Water-bottles filled. Sandwiches to be taken in haversacks. Helmets, Khaki jackets and shorts will be worn. Coats, warm British, for the return journey may be taken and left at Fanning Station.

All members of the Corps including the Belcher's Section and as many exempted men as possible are to attend. The Engineer Company will not attend.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Wednesday, 6th inst.:—*Nth*.
DETAILS.
3.—Orderly Officers: 2nd Lieut. Cunningham.

Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Shenton.
To furnish Guard-to-night: No. 2 Section, Artillery.
E. G. STEWART, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

CHUBB'S AND PHILLIP'S STEEL SAFES.

WARNING

INSURE YOUR VALUABLES AND DOCUMENTS AGAINST LOSS BY
FIRE OR BURGLARY
BY PURCHASING A GOOD SAFE, WHICH WE CAN SUPPLY

CHUBB'S

BRASS DETECTOR
AND GALVANIZED
PADLOCKS.

CASH AND DEED BOXES.

YALE

LOCKS AND LATCHES.

CABINET LOCKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHUBB'S
PATENT LOCKING BARS FOR
GODOWN DOORS.
CANNOT BE WRENCHED OFF. DUST-PROOF.
NO PADLOCKS ARE REQUIRED WITH THESE.
INSPECTION INVITED. [22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

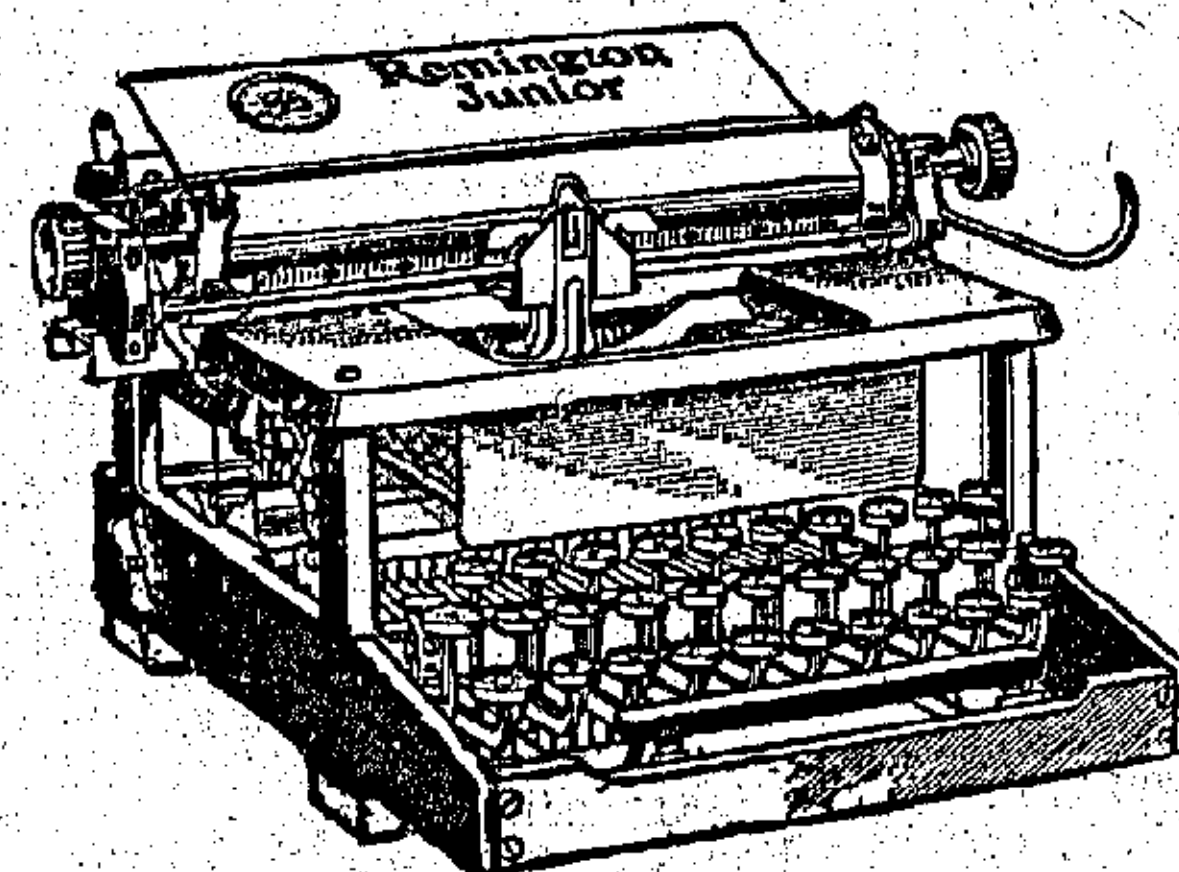
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS,
DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN,
Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY
CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.



Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[49]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Onix communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications, that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press.

Cable: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.

P.O. Box 34. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M.S.S. "CHINA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's Godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk. Cargo remaining on board THURSDAY, 8th Jan., at 5 P.M. will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered Monday, 11th Jan., at 5 P.M. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All cargo and other damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown at West Point 9th Jan. at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 5th Jan., otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1914. [32]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned as Lessee of the Business of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS and CHUNG NGOI SAN PO Cashed on 31st December, 1914.

D. WARREN SMITH.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1914. [122]

NOTICE.

MR. W. G. WORCESTER has been Appointed under the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, Liquidator of the Business and Affairs of Messrs. GARRIEL, BORNES & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between GREGORY CHARLES MOXON, JOHN WILLIAM TAYLOR, WILLIAM GILBERT WORCESTER and EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND, carrying on business at Victoria, Hongkong, as Shareholders under the Style or Firm of MOXON & TAYLOR, has been Dissolved by the effluxion of time as from the 30th day of September, 1914, so far as Concerns the said WILLIAM GILBERT WORCESTER, who has retired from the said Firm. The said GREGORY CHARLES MOXON, JOHN WILLIAM TAYLOR, and EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND will continue to carry on the said Business in Partnership under the same Style or Firm of MOXON & TAYLOR.

G. C. MOXON,
J. W. TAYLOR,
W. G. WORCESTER,
E. M. RAYMOND.

January 1st, 1915.

THE Undersigned has commenced Business as a Merchant and Commission Agent, as from the 1st January 1915 under the Style of W. G. WORCESTER & Co., at King's Buildings, Connaught Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

W. G. WORCESTER.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [123]

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may Concern, the Undersigned will, as from the 1st day of January, 1915, carry on Business as Import, Export, Merchant and Commission Agent under his own name, having severed all connections with the firm of P. SOFFIETTI & Co.

A. GALLOTTI.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1914. [124]

NOTICE.

MR. GERALD GEORGE WOOD has This Day been admitted as a Partner in our Firm.

LEIGH & ORANGE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [137]

NOTICE.

WE, THE KWONG ON S.S. CO., LTD., of No. 240, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, hereby give Notice that in consequence of having been built the S.S. "TAI ON" we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "TAI ON," of HONGKONG, Official number 5688, of gross tonnage 705.73 tons, register tonnage 438.21 tons, heretofore owned by the KWONG ON S.S. CO., LTD., of 240, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, for permission to change her name to "NAM HOI" and to have her registered at that name at the port of HONGKONG as owned by THE KWONG ON S.S. CO., LTD.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this 30th day of December, 1914. [107]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor.

N. MODY & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1914. [130]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st JANUARY, 1915, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 5 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz. —

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd., At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 2s. and 1d. in the £, will be:
On £20 Bonds, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0
Less Tax at 2/1d. in the £ 1 3

Nett amount payable 10 9

On £100 Bonds, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 0 0
Less Tax at 2/1d. in the £ 0 6 3

Nett amount payable £2 13 9

On £500 Bonds, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 15 0 0
Less Tax at 2/1d. in the £ 1 11 3

Nett amount payable £13 8 9

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand of the Coupon of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

SECOND DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Thirtieth day of October, 1914, at the Offices of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WILSON FRIZZLES TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUROINE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1914, at either of the following places:—

In London:—At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 20, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

In China:—At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED
93 107 217 225 264

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED
316 341 369 554 558 576
579 626 640 654 653 815
892 963 1004 1020 1073 1077
1109 1125 1174 1177 1205 1317
1353 1406 1428 1443 1447 1468
1541 1546 1566 1583 1603 1815
1863 1885 2011 2059 2167 2203
2241 2307 2371 2389 2412 2438
2593 2592 2772 2818 3025 3100
3180 3216 3227 3231 3307 3336
3402 3442 3440 3457 3453 3558
3582 3593 3619 3647

725 BONDS OF £200 EACH, NUMBERED
3689 3885 3918 3924 3936 3977
4014 4070 4100 4102 4173 4370
4414 4491 4444 4474 4480 4591
4681 4707 4784 4806 4885 5042
5068 5118 5119 5136 5141 5167
5221 5267 5301 5327 5341 5413
5597 5636 5751 5784 5823 5894
5852 5912 5923 5978 6008 6019
6045 6061 6074 6109 6181 6177
6356 6401 6488 6521 6558 6655
6874 6702 6735 6764 6860 6888
6894 6934 6955 7030 7158 7184
7249 7268 7296 7398 7445 7483
7552 7604 7634 7643 7657 7723
7763 7878 7940 8009 8037 8112
8185 8235 8274 8314 8469 8509
8671 8680 8696 8741 8758 8783
8815 8810 8867 8948 9090 9094
9109 9170 9199 9208 9223 9232
9297 9366 9451 9483 9521 9525
9607 9627 9641 9702 9776 9793
9867 9947 10025 10052 10145 10192
10189 10234 10241 10267 10296 10302
10398 10470 10499 10524 10637 10660
10681 10763 10814 10841 10855 10906
11013 11081 11090 11163 11183 11266
11306 11383 11509 11521 11548 11596
11642 11683 11727 11740 11782 11800
11960 11923 11939 11950 11975 11989
12013 12016 12031 12050 12162 12164
12180 12251 12237 12270 12339 12471
12564 12616 12702 12809 13137 13258
13454 13485 13489 13495 13497 13505
13590 13571 13589 13615 13749 13755
13774 13797 13823 13837 13841 13864
13906 13995 14005 14105 14114 14173
14204 14214 14332 14334 14528 14522
14615 14693 14701 14750 14758 14799
14846 14891 14945 14985 15043 15197
15246 15255 15575 15592 15620 15722
15747 15846 15860 15899 15919 15963
15972 16104 16113 16208 16301 16343
16373 16447 16513 16524 16538 16551
16586 16668 16768 16767 16801 16828
16861 16962 16971 16973 16994 17140
17212 17224 17258 17374 17638 17673
17713 17736 17744 17755 17767 17798
17821 17853 18002 18014 18119 18174
18175 18187 18205 18237 18283 18302
18300 18419 18423 18554 18693 18684
18711 18747 18769 18812 18808 18835
19148 19157 19198 19253 19295 19347
19459 19460 19461 19550 19743 19788
19816 19899 19901 19941 19950 20157
20160 20176 20184 20201 20232 20235
20237 20405 20419 20480 20524 20529
20565 20609 20615 20624 20715 20716
20766 20825 20903 20922 21080 21172
21327 21366 21362 21447 21538 21577
21608 21680 21811 21879 21926 22036
22040 22237 22281 22348 22412 22495
22526 22572 22606 22736 22777 22790
22826 22844 22852 22889 22925 22939

23045	23071	23274	23316	23343	23360
23432	23478	23491	23503	23539	23583
23693	23691	23697	23739	23741	23768
23767	23773	23814	23821	23855	24042
24119	24151	24270	24310	24411	24430
24430	24453	24717	24805	24810	24828
24837	24869	24901	24917	24921	24960
25016	25027	25063	25075	25088	25108
25188	25194	25203	25235	25248	25288
25289	25331	25333	25449	25550	25560
25571	25644	25693	25670	25817	25818
25877	25913	25904	26003	26020	26220
26242	26398	26509	26583	26647	26662
26891	26756	26788	26827	26851	26964
26993	26996	27032	27060	27101	27147
27268	27271	27323	27354	27374	27393
27446	27464	27510	27561	27617	27624
27625	27642	27651	27672	27681	27692
27766	27858	27872	27902	27983	28027
28041	28043	28089	28265	28279	28372
28427	28507	28513	28588	28607	28683
28719	28783	28863	28804	28845	28915
28973	28998	29111	29122	29125	29214
29308	29387	29393	29463	29508	29758
29823	29891	29912	29937	29949	29955
29962	30147	30227	30311	30349	30482
30533	30548	30559	30606	30728	30742
30762	30780	30819	30844	30854	30921
30922	30924	30929	30946	31000	31024
31064	31058	31082	31103	31160	31218
31390	31397	31420	31517	31524	31598
31716	31899	31908	31954	31988	32007
32032	32051	32068	32225	32306	32302
32342	32362	32431	32465	32466	32478
32518	32730	32784	32800	32814	32894
33004	33023	33048	33067	33082	33104
33105	33142	33172	33263	33281	33390
33402	33455	33470	33490	33516	33613
33775	33840	33923	33937	34042	34050
34094	34167	34160	34191	34210	34239
34232	34267	34349	34462	34460	34479
34566	34590	34597	34633	34682	34682
34853	34877	34884	34890	34904	34932
35037	35084	35146	35236	35280	35347
35350	35431	35472	35496	35617	35701
35710	35815	35937	35979	35983	35986
36110	36138	36141	36153	36170	36371
36403	36413	36463	36465	36470	36522
36562	36574	36629	36685	36689	36831
36897	37040	37090	37124	37148	37162
37184	37267	37278	37303	37318	37377
37429	37459	37491	37532	37587	37691
37800	37859	38080	38080	38080	38088
38124	38198	38201	38257	38337	38381
38483	38454	38468	38499	38513	38565
38668	38697	38716	38731	38758	38778
39371	38906	38925	38945	39010	39046
39102	39151	39186	39318	39381	

The drawn Debentures, with Coupons Nos. 6 to 20 attached, must be left four clear days for examination.

By Order,
ALFRED W. BERRY,
Secretary.

Countersigned:—
J. W. P. JAUROINE,
Notary Public,
22, Austin Friars, London, E.C.,
30th October, 1914. [127]

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, ETC.,
FOR 1915.

NOTICE.

FIRMS who have not sent in particulars for inclusion in the Directory for 1915 are requested to forward them at once to the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 31st December, 1914.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Hongkong Club. Must be single. Apply with particulars of qualifications to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
HONGKONG CLUB,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [89]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

Headquarters, Philippines Department, Office, Department Q, M. Manila, P. I., December 29th, 1914.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing and delivering about 5,000,000 Pounds Beef and 20,000 Pounds Mutton for the U.S. Army in the Philippines, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1915, will be received here until 12 Noon, April 7th, 1915, and then opened. Information on application. Envelopes containing Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef and Mutton," and addressed JNO. T. KNIGHT, Colonel, Q. M. Corps, Department Q. M. [126]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision, Address—
NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

WAR MAPS

AND
SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS
To Mark the Progress of
THE WAR.

For Sale at—
GRACA & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedler Street.
[103]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

ST. MARCEAUX & Co.

REIMS

VIN BEUT AND VERY DRY

VINTAGE 1906.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$63.00
2 " Pints - - - \$65.00
4 " Splits - - - \$68.00

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.

IS A

GUARANTEED VINTAGE

WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe to-day, and invariably figures on the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Ruling Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, etc., etc.

CREME

D'EPERNAY

A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE QUALITY.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$36.80
2 " Pints - - - \$39.00
4 " Splits - - - \$41.20

BIRTH.

THE WAR.

FRENCH OCCUPY STEINBACH.

FURTHER RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

FOUR SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN MERCHANT CRUISER.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH MAKE MARKED PROGRESS IN UPPER ALSACE.

London, January 4th.
1.05 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—
The progress of the French in Upper Alsace was again marked.

We yesterday occupied the neighbourhood of the church and cemetery at Steinbach.

Also, in the region of Perthes, we seized several points d'appui.

There has been intermittent cannonading from Argonne to the Meuse, and on the heights of the Meuse our troops unsuccessfully attempted to carry Bouronville.

We continued to make progress at Bois-le-Pretre.

We attacked an important height to the west of Cernay, and repulsed a counter-attack.

THE TAKING OF STEINBACH.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ALSO AT CERNAY.

London, January 5th.
3.30 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says that there has been very violent fighting in Upper Alsace and in the region of Cernay. The French last night lost but subsequently recaptured the neighbourhood of the church at Steinbach, and this morning they succeeded in carrying the whole village. For a short time the French lost possession of the German works which they had captured to the west of Cernay, but the Germans were unable to hold the ground and the position therefore remains in the hands of the French.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF STEINBACH.

London, January 4th.
4.50 p.m.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that Berlin communiqué admits that the French have taken Steinbach, despite severe German resistance.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES' ARTILLERY.

London, January 4th.
5.05 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué states that from the sea to the Oise it has been quiet, due to the wet weather. There were some artillery duels, our heavy guns opposite Noulette silencing the German batteries. There has been particularly violent cannonading from the Aisne to Champagne. Our batteries maintained their superiority and shelled violently the enemy's reserves.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FURTHER RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

London, January 5th.
3.30 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states that throughout the 3rd inst. no important change took place on the left bank of the Vistula. Desperate fighting occurred on the night of the 2nd inst. in the Bolinoff region, where the Germans forced a Russian trench, but were immediately dislodged.

The enemy abandoned six guns and lost a number of men who were taken prisoners.

The Russians made further progress in Galicia, capturing over a thousand prisoners. They also captured members of the Staff of the Austria Column and their documents.

WAR NEWS.

A RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

MYSTERY OF AN ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Morning Post telegraphed on November 17th:—
I am in a position to tell such part of the story as it is advisable to disclose of a very smart piece of naval work by the Russian Baltic Fleet, commanded by Admiral von Essen.

It will be remembered that a number of German war vessels put into the Kiel Canal with injuries, in some cases so serious that the vessels actually sank in the Canal. Nothing official was ever allowed to be known of this Russian exploit, nor can all details be told even now.

The German vessels had acquired the habit of cruising about the Baltic up to the limit which the Russian Fleet had decided to hold, and were doubtless putting severe pressure upon Sweden. Receiving certain information Admiral von Essen painted several cruisers and destroyers with the German colours, and contrived in foggy weather to join the German ships unsuspected until too late.

At a convenient moment he opened fire and sank one German cruiser, and badly damaged another, while the destroyers put in good work on the German smaller craft. After this the Russian vessels went home again untouched.

The Germans naturally kept dead silence about the whole affair, which was not only rather discreditable, from a purely naval point of view, but involved other considerations still more discreditable. The Russians kept quiet about it for other reasons.

But purely as a piece of naval work it was a highly creditable affair. A number of coveted Saint George Crosses were issued for this satisfactory little expedition.

Admiral von Essen can count now on getting every ounce of weight out of the men under his command, so that the Fleet, as a whole, has gained considerably by this clever adventure.

On Friday, September 4th, the Official Press Bureau issued the following statement:

"According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo-boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have sunk in the vicinity of the Canal."

WITH THE BAYONET.

RUSSIANS CHARGE ENEMY SINGING HYMNS.

The following report has been sent by the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Call, the new London illustrated paper:—
A Russian gentleman ranker has given a vivid account of his feelings in the fighting line. Describing the moment of attacking the writer says:—"Our hearts were beating wildly. I felt a choking sensation in my throat, and an indescribable enthusiasm seemed to boil up within all of us. I heard myself shouting, and in my brain something was urging me to 'Run, run' against the enemy."

"Accordingly we ran, our ranks thinning as we advanced. A red-haired fellow from Jaroslavl was on my right. Suddenly he sat down on the ground, dropped his rifle, and grabbed his stomach with both hands. I saw him only for a moment, and left him behind in my mad rush."

"The whole picture is indelibly printed on my mind. I see his face distorted with terrible pain, his wild blue eyes, his blood-stained body, and I hear him cry, 'Oh! brothers!'"

"I have no time to think or to feel. My feet seem to carry me on in spite of myself. My body seems to fly forward after the enemy. Instinctively, without any plan or idea, I swing my rifle forward, and as I run I prod the air with it long before we come into touch with our foes."

"Someone in the front ranks begins to sing the majestic hymn."

"Before he had finished the first line the rear ranks have taken it up and continued it."

"And bless Thine heritage."

"The waves of the tune seem to dash against the faces of the enemy. At first only a few voices join in the hymn. More and more take it up until the whole column seems to give forth one vast wave of sound. It seems as though even the dying lying all around us join in with their last breath."

"A dark-complexioned Jew lad who runs beside me joins in, too. I see his open mouth and hear his high baritone sounds issuing forth. Even I myself, a disbeliever, 'Intelligent,' also take up the strain."

"We have ceased to be individuals, and have become infinitesimal fractions of one indivisible whole, which seems to have robbed us of any feeling of fear or terror. Therefore I, who have forgotten how to pray, reverently sing:—"

"Death seems to have absolutely no terror. We feel instinctively that our death is necessary, as is the death of the autumn leaves which fall from the trees to fertilise the soil for the future harvest."

"From Brody to Galitch, from Galitch to Stuy, and right on to the spot where we are now, the earth is soaked with our blood and strewn with our bodies. But the enemy, the powerful, highly-trained enemy, armed with all the intelligence of military science, is flying before us."

WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF LIBAU.

Official reports received in Petrograd regarding the second bombardment of Libau show that the Germans made a special target of the most populous and open parts of the town. Owing to this fact a great number of respectable and inoffensive inhabitants, especially women and children, fell victims to German barbarism.

Telegraphing from Paris, the special correspondent of The Standard says:—
Two deaf and dumb soldiers are to be seen among the last batch of German prisoners captured in the north. Officers at the front declare that hundreds of Germans raise their hands above the trenches in the hope of being shot through them, or of having a finger carried away, so that they may be sent to the rear for treatment, and then invalided.

SIMILARITY OF SOAP.

ACTION AGAINST MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

The sale of soap in wrappers which were so much alike that the similarity was considered capable of deceiving even the Chinese, formed the subject of an application for an interim injunction at the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice. The plaintiffs were William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., soapmakers, Widnes, Lancs, England, for whom Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. are the Hongkong agents, and the defendants the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) was for plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hastings), represented the defendant firm.

The application was couched in the following terms:—"To restrain the defendants, their servants and agents from infringing the plaintiffs' registered trade mark; and from passing off, or enabling others to pass off, goods not manufactured and packed and got up and sold by or for the plaintiffs as, and for, goods of the plaintiffs; and in particular, to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from selling, or offering, or exposing, or advertising for sale, or disposing of, or procuring to be sold, any soap not manufactured, packed, and got up and sold for, or by, the plaintiffs in packages and under labels colourably resembling the packages and the labels of the plaintiffs, and bearing on them certain Chinese characters; or so got up, designed, arranged or contrived as by colourable imitation of the packages or labels of the plaintiffs, or of their get up, to be calculated to deceive or to represent, or to lead to the belief, that such soap was manufactured, packed, or got up or sold by or for the plaintiffs."

Mr. Potter explained the relevant facts in the application, and said he was instructed that the defendants were prepared to consent to the injunction being made until the trial which was to take place subsequently. Counsel quoted the affidavit of Mr. Humphreys, in which it was explained that the plaintiffs' soap had established a reputation among the Chinese, and was known as the Lung Fat Kam. This was printed in Chinese characters on the wrappers of the soap. Eventually the defendants came into the market with a soap coloured similarly to plaintiffs', and the wrapper bore exactly the same characters, Lung Fat Kam. The similarity in the general make-up of the soap was so marked that it was quite capable of deceiving purchasers who were desirous of purchasing the genuine Lung Fat Kam, which was the registered trade mark of plaintiffs in the Colony.

The Chief Justice—Are not the defendants registered?

Mr. Jenkin—Not here, my lord. Counsel went on to explain that he did not object to the application, because the defendants were not at present in a position to resist it. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha had no interest at all in the soap; they were merely the selling agents for a firm in Japan called Tan Hoi. The position of the defendants was simply selling agents for the principals. That had been advised upon, and the advice given had now gone to Japan. They did not, he might say, in any way admit the infringement. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha had been selling agents for about a fortnight only.

The Chief Justice—When did you commence to sell in this market in the Colony?

Mr. Jenkin—About three weeks ago.

The Chief Justice—Then they took action at once?—That is so.

An order was made in the terms of the application, subject to the usual undertaking in regard to indemnity.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

MATCHES FOR THE WEEK.

January 6th.—Victoria Rovers v. Diocessans, Military ground, at 4.15. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.	
January 9th.—Lusitama v. Victoria Rovers, Military ground, at 2.45. Referee, Mr. J. Moran.	
January 9th.—Diocessans v. Lam Liong, Club ground, at 2.45. Referee, Mr. R. Nazarin.	
January 9th.—Police v. Navy, Military ground, at 4.15. Referee, Mr. J. Casey.	
January 9th.—Club v. R.G.A., Club ground, at 4.15. Referee, Mr. F. W. Eager.	

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

DIVISION I.					Goals.				
Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.		
R.G.A.	...	4	2	0	8	4	6		
Club	...	3	1	2	3	2	3		
Navy	...	4	1	2	1	5	3		
Police	...	3	0	1	2	3	4		
DIVISION II.					Goals.				
Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.		
St. Joseph's College	...	2	2	0	6	4	4		
Diocessans	...	1	1	0	1	2	2		
Lam Liong	...	2	1	0	1	2	4		
Queen's College	...	2	0	1	2	4	1		
Confucians	...	2	0	1	2	4	1		
University	...	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Lusitama	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Victoria Rovers	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		

NOTES FROM PEKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, December 24th.

THE WORSHIP OF HEAVEN.

For the first time since the establishment of the Republic the Worship of Heaven was carried out with much of the old-time ceremonial at the Temple of Heaven on the morning of the 23rd, and, needless to say, aroused no little interest. Speaking generally, there is little disposition to regard the revival of such ceremonies as an indication of the President's desire to arrogate Imperial prerogatives to himself, but simply as an appreciation of the part which such ceremonies occupy in Chinese thought, belief and custom. On this occasion a number of foreigners witnessed the ceremony, but none of them would care to repeat the experience. Having been informed that the ceremony would take place about five o'clock they believed that they were correctly informed and mustered just after four. As they had to wait in an atmosphere which was only a few degrees above zero until after seven o'clock it will be understood that they did not enjoy themselves.

The route was covered with yellow earth, as in the days of the Empire, and soldiers lined the thoroughfares leading from the palace to the Temple of Heaven from midnight until ten next morning, a fact which speaks well for the endurance of the Chinese soldier. It also shows the great care which was taken to prevent "incidents." Comment was made on the fact that a carriage, empty, drawn by four horses and accompanied by outriders, preceded the armoured motor car, in which His Excellency rode. However, it is satisfactory to record that the ceremony passed off without a hitch, though it is difficult to avoid the conviction that it was performed in a somewhat more punctilious manner than it was performed by the Emperors of old, that is, if we are to believe the records written by men who never witnessed the events they described.

FINANCIAL.

The juggling with figures credited to the German in their reports of captures of prisoners seems to be a trifle compared with proving that the financial condition of China is quite all right. Innumerable now taxes are suggested and discussed and approved with alacrity, and now it is proposed to increase the 16 million dollar domestic loan to 24 millions and to treat it as one loan, while the proposed 30 million dollar domestic loan proposed for next year will be launched in due course. The increase of the domestic loan is explained by the fact that it was over-subscribed by some six or seven millions, and as that money has been promised or is in hand it should not be a difficult matter to raise the odd million or two necessary to make the loan a 24 million dollar loan instead of a 16 million dollar loan. If Liang Shih Yi does not receive all the decorations that are possible in China, well, there is no gratitude in the President. And those who know him well would not accuse him of ingratitude. He never forgets a friend.

MUSICAL.

Peking has certainly enjoyed the visit of the Italian Grand Opera Company, and it was noteworthy that the large audience every night included a fair number of Chinese, who seemed to appreciate the high-class music.

A charity concert, the proceeds being in aid of the fund for the relief of distress in Anhui and Kiangsu, was held in the Y.M.C.A., and, in spite of being managed by Chinese, proved very successful. The Chinese artists gave a very good account of themselves, and the glee club of the Tsing Hua College received an ovation for their spirited renderings of well-known airs.

The Tsingtau Customs problem is one of those questions which it is particularly well to remember has two sides. The Japanese claim that as the situation there is completely new they are not bound by any precedent, but that they are willing to recognise the German precedent as far as is convenient and expedient. They claim the right to nominate the Customs officers as they will be operating under the military administration established and maintained by Japan until the end of the war, and if an agreement is not arrived at they are prepared to operate the Customs themselves, setting aside the proceeds for China, these to be handed over at the end of the war as in the case of Newchwang during the Russo-Japanese War. Their contention is that the future can only be decided at the Peace Conference. On the other hand, China claims that the control exercised by the Inspector-General before the war should be continued, and that to recognise the claim of Japan to not only appoint her own nationals is not only detrimental to the service but establishes a dangerous precedent which may be quoted on occasion by other Powers. There the matter stands. A compromise may be arranged, but at present the two points of view are diametrically opposed to each other.

DOUBLE MURDER IN SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GIRLS STABBED TO DEATH.

A sensational double murder, committed apparently out of revenge, was reported to the Shanghai Police last Tuesday evening. The victims are a girl named Hu P'ai-hua, aged 21, daughter of a wealthy Chinese, who was formerly Prefect of Hupeh, and Ho Hua, aged 15, a slave girl, who was living with the ex-official's wife and daughter at 219, Kuling Road.

The father still holds an official position in Hupeh, it is understood, and from evidence which has been gathered, it may be supposed that the crime was committed in revenge for some punishment he may have caused to be administered to rebels or others in his province. This theory, the N.C. Daily News says, receives support from the fact that several, if not all, of those who assisted in the crime are Hupeh men, speaking the Mandarin dialect.

CHINA'S WIRELESS STATIONS.

REGULAR SERVICE STARTED.

The Wireless Coast Stations at Woon-sung and Canton, completed for working last summer, have now started regular service. Similar stations at Foochow and Hankow will be completed within a few months. The Woon-sung and Canton stations will be open for general public correspondence with ships at sea and after January 1st, 1915. A typhoon warning service, eventually also a Press service, will be organized and inaugurated as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

The Coast stations are all of the same construction, and the oscillating power in the antenna radiating the waves, by means of which messages are exchanged, is 5 kilowatt (about six and a half h.p.) with a current of 32-38 Amperes. As the stations are fitted with 300 feet, this antenna power gives the stations a range of 700 nautical miles by night, and at least 1,300 nautical miles by day, and they are thus able to exchange messages with the mother and with all ships in Chinese waters.—N.C. Daily News.

KUNG YIK COTTON CO.

A GOOD YEAR.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, informed the Press at Shanghai that at a meeting of the Consulting Committee of the Company, last week, it was decided that the shareholders should be recommended to appropriate the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th November, 1914, of Tls. 159,313.43, as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Tls. 1.20 per share on 75,000 Shares	90,000.00
To write off Buildings	12,000.00
To write off Plant and Machinery	30,000.00
To write off Furniture	100.00
To write off Motor Car	146.63
To place to Equalization of Dividend Account	20,000.00
To pay a Bonus to Staff at Mill	1,700.00
To carry forward to new account	5,366.93
Tls.	159,313.43

CHINA'S FOOTWEAR.

Recent investigations made in China by the representatives of American shoe-making machinery, as well as American shoe manufacturers, have resulted in the decision to establish retail stores at Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin for the purpose of handling American-made shoes exclusively.—Far Eastern Review.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

VLADIVOSTOCK-TO-MOSCOW WEEKLY EXPRESS.

The Harbin correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, writing on December 20th, says:—

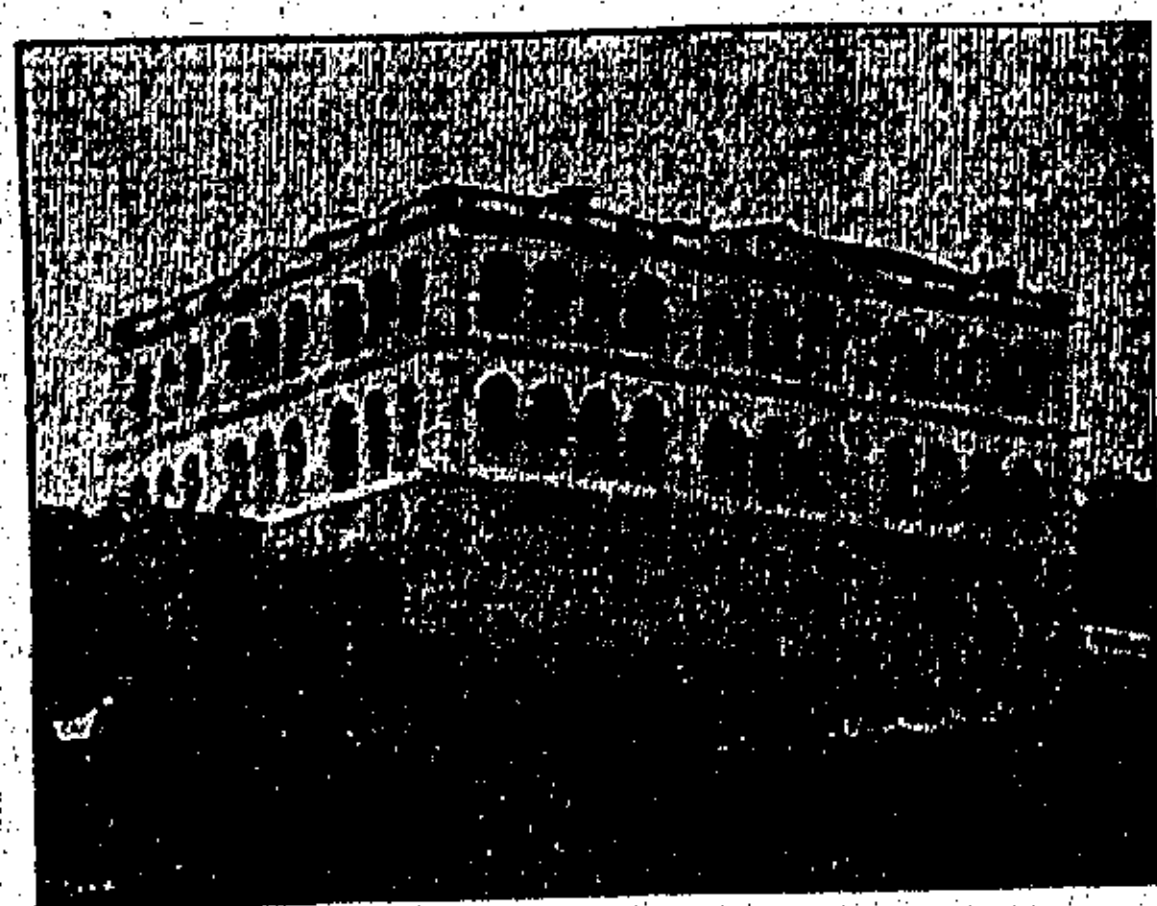
Last week the Wagon Lits Co. despatched an express train from Vladivostok to Moscow. It was fairly well patronized, though not being able to run on scheduled time will, no doubt, travel considerably faster than the daily mail. A regular weekly service is to be inaugurated, but how soon arrangements will be complete it is impossible to know exactly, as the military are still practically monopolizing the railway. This week there has been no express. There is also a great dearth of goods-cars. The greater part of those belonging to the railway company have been requisitioned by the military authorities and are scattered all over the Russian Empire.

The few firms who are doing export business are experiencing great difficulty in getting the necessary freight and shipments are being very much delayed. The improvements in mail-service of the Chinese Post Offices in Manchuria continue, and now the Chinese Post Office send their own sealed mail-bags via Siberia to London and other principal cities in Europe, so that there is no delay caused by Russian censorship, as was the case some little time back.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

The following are the Company's figures for week ending January 2nd, 1915:—
Receipts\$10,261
Decrease compared with the corresponding week last year\$ 906
Aggregate to date:—
No. of weeks 1
Total\$10,261
Decrease to date\$ 906

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

THE MANAGER.

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Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
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TJIREMBANG	JAVA	First half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.
TJIRINI	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJITARDEM	—	—	JAPAN	Second half of Jan.
TJIMANODE	JAVA	Second half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half of Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	Second half of Feb.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Feb.	—	—

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CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [133]

WHEN THE AUSTRIAN FLEET EMERGES.

ENORMOUS SUPERIORITY OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Naval and Military Record*, in a well-informed article on the French Navy, says:

In addition to the obvious advantage the French Navy derives from her greater expenditure on realistic long-range battle practice and fleet tactics, she is enormously superior to her Austrian enemy in all-round fighting resources. Besides having ample means of effective blockade by day and by night in the 40 sea-going destroyers and submarines of his newly-reorganized flotilles d'escadre, Admiral de Lapeyrière opposes to the 48 weapons of 12-inch and 24 of 9.4-inch calibre carried in the three *Tegetthofs* and three *Radeckis*, which are the only Austrian battleships worth reckoning, the crushing battery of the 14 guns of 12 and 9.4-inch mounted in the four *Barts* and six *Devons*, without reckoning the nine battleships of the *Deuxième Escadre* that could be brought into line, and include 15,000-ton *Patris* and 12,000-ton *Suffren-Bouvets*.

The French superiority in total displacement and gun-power is in the proportion of three to one. Nor can the Austrians entertain the hope of avoiding an action by the use of runaway tactics. The four *Barts* (two of which are good for 22 knots) are faster than the *Tegetthof* squadron by at least one knot. Moreover, they have in their formidable end-on fire of 32 guns of 12-inch—bore an excellent argument against a retreating enemy.

But at the same time, pleased as the French Command is with the superior quality of our ships, it is no secret that the need is being sorely felt of light modern cruisers of the type with which the British Navy is so amply provided, fit to act both as scouts and as mother-ships to the flotillas. By using for a rôle of that sort armoured cruisers of the *Quinet-Gambetta* type (14,000-15,570 tons), we are running undue risks. The *Waldeck-Rousseau*, for instance, had a very narrow escape of being torpedoed by Austrian submarines, and she owed her safety to her captain's decision and also to her ability in promptly raising her speed to 24 knots.

If up to the present Mons de Lapeyrière's force had been able to make its presence felt in the Adriatic without incurring any loss, despite the activity of Austrian mining and under-water flotillas, it is due in great part to the valuable experience which the French fleet has gained, in recent years, in frequent blockading exercises round Toulon, Bizerta, and Corsica. Of course, the proximity of Bizerta counts for much in the unimpairment of efficiency of the *armée navale* in command of Adriatic waters, and the republic is now reaping the benefit of the substantial additions lately made to the resources of the Tunisian *point d'appui* that permit in a few days of coaling and refitting operations which would have taken weeks had Toulon been the only base available.

It is interesting to note that whilst being fully able to account for the relatively modest but highly-efficient Navy of the Dual Monarchy, the *Marine Française* might have been embarrassed in dealing with certain elements of the paper fleet of Turkey, viz., the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*. There is nothing in our Navy capable of catching and fighting these 27-knot cruisers, which shows the need of keeping up with progress in all its branches, and justifies the campaign of Mons. Monis and other partisans of the British *Lion* type.

Happily, English battle-cruisers more heavily armed than the *Goeben* and in a much better fighting condition (for obvious reasons) have come in, with their escort of fast scouts, to fill what might have proved a dangerous gap in France's naval armour. Thus in the Mediterranean the Franco-British alliance is prepared for all eventualities.

In the North, France has vastly increased the number of her ships and torpedo craft in commission, which has caused a vice-admiral to be appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief, up to the present filled by a rear-admiral. Vice-Admiral Favereau, who is responsible for the utilization of the whole of our Northern resources, may be said to be the right man in the right place. He made his mark two years since, when in charge of the *Dred Deuxième Escadre Légère*, and the efficient defensive force now under his command has, owing partly to his energy and fighting spirit, become familiarized with realistic training in all conditions of weather.

Not satisfied with his share of duties at sea, Mathurin is, like his excellent comrade Jack Tar, taking a hand in land fighting, and this with conspicuous success, thus showing once more the amphibious nature of Navies of any country. A strong detachment of seamen are at work in Belgium under Rear-Admiral Ronchard, who was specially commended by the King of Belgium for his able leadership, and is our youngest flag officer (49), though he is, of course, older than most British rear-admirals.

At Cattaro seamen are bombarding from the shore Austrian fortifications, whilst in France naval gunners are in charge of the long-range Navy guns recently mounted in our camps *retirés* with a view to beating German artillery at its own game. Moreover, Naval Reservists of something like the value of an army corps have been turned over to the Army. This reminds one of the 1870 war, when fleetmen, under Admirals La Roncière and Jaurès, gloriously played their part in the defence of Paris and in the last combats *pour l'honneur* round Le Mans. A brighter reward will this time crown their efforts.

Among the several interesting lessons of the war, as understood here, is the importance of risk-taking within the radius of action of hostile submarine bases only light craft and the consequent need of more destroyers, and especially of relatively powerful and economical destroyer-catchers of the *Undaunted* class, which are deservedly admired, and are, of course, the terror of German destroyer flotillas. The value of superior speed combined with superior gun calibre and range is also held to have been fully demonstrated, and the policy England has followed in recent years has been vindicated. The unlucky

fate of the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* in their action against the newer *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* is ascribed to ill-luck, and also to the low batteries, useless in a seaway, which French experts have all along criticized in the ships designed by the late Sir W. White.

WARSAW'S NARROW ESCAPE.

HOW THE GERMANS GOT WITHIN 9 MILES OF IT.

SCENES IN THEIR WAKE.
The Press Bureau in London on November 30th issued a communication dated October 30th received from Professor Pares, the authorized correspondent at Russian Headquarters. He has visited the scenes of the recent fighting in the Warsaw area. "The Germans," he says, "tried to force their way up to Pruszków from the south close to the Vistula, and got to within some nine miles of Warsaw. If they had captured the town (900,000 inhabitants, of whom 300,000 are Jews), and occupied the Vistula bridges, they would have established an enormous political and military advantage which could not have been reversed without the greatest difficulty. Although Warsaw was beyond their line of defence, the Russians made every effort to hold it.

"The Germans would obtain evident advantages from a rapid seizure of Warsaw. So far Western Poland, lying between the two military lines of defence, had been a kind of no-man's land, and, as the main operations were to north or to south, the Germans had made here a number of raids, and had secured partial and transitory successes. They now, as at Grodno, tasted the actual Russian line of defence. The Russian forces in the centre were much stronger than anticipated, and making a great effort, not only repulsed the attack, but made any real success on the German side impossible.

AN ILLUMINATING INCIDENT.

"The political aspect of the attempt and the character of its failure are illustrated by the following incident:—The King of Poland had sent an official with presents and decorations for those who should take part in the capture of Warsaw, and he was captured by Cossacks after the repulse. The Germans, on the failure of their attempt, withdrew with speed and regularity, leaving few prisoners and spoils of war. The country was not devastated. There had been, after the repulse, some disgraceful incidents, e.g., they had made a Polish landowner and his servants stand in the Russian line of fire, and clocks and ornaments were taken away.

"But I have no evidence of any atrocities such as those in Belgium, and these could hardly have escaped observation. The German troops seem to have been partly reservists, with whom excesses are less likely."

HINDENBURG WORSHIP.

CONGRATULATIONS THAT NOW SOUND IRONICAL.

A Swedish official with a strong German bias has written a glowing account in a Stockholm paper of the hero-worship which is being accorded General von Hindenburg by the Germans, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the *London Daily News*.

The General has accepted fifty different degrees. The ruined villages in East Prussia are to be built up again and called Hindenburg, Hindenburg, Hindenburg, and so on. Every town and village is to have its Hindenburg-strasse, and public offices, buildings, and theatres are to be blessed with his name.

"The General simply shakes his head in despair at his overwhelming popularity," says the Swede. "The piles of letters, telegrams, and flowers from all over Germany on his writing-desk get higher every day. Fifty Hindenburg marches have been composed by Germany's best musical professors, and also by humble school-teachers in East Prussia. He has accepted them all and thanked the composers for their beautiful tunes."

The congratulatory telegrams arrived so rapidly that the field telegraph service broke down under the strain, and a special wire had to be laid. And on the top of the pile of telegrams rests the Kaiser's blessing. Possibly one more Imperial telegram remains to be added. Whether it will continue to bless is doubtful.

GENEROSITY OF RED INDIAN TRIBES.

A GIFT FOR BELGIUM.

Canadian newspapers contain the texts of messages sent by Red Indian chiefs to the Canadian Government in forwarding contributions to various war funds. Chief Shot Both Sides and Ermine of the Six Nations Indians send £900 from the tribal funds as a "tangible expression of their desire that Great Britain may ever remain the guardian of the weak and the arbiter of the world's peace."

The Manitoulin Island Indians send £400 "toward defraying the enormous expenses of the war in which our great father the King is at present engaged."

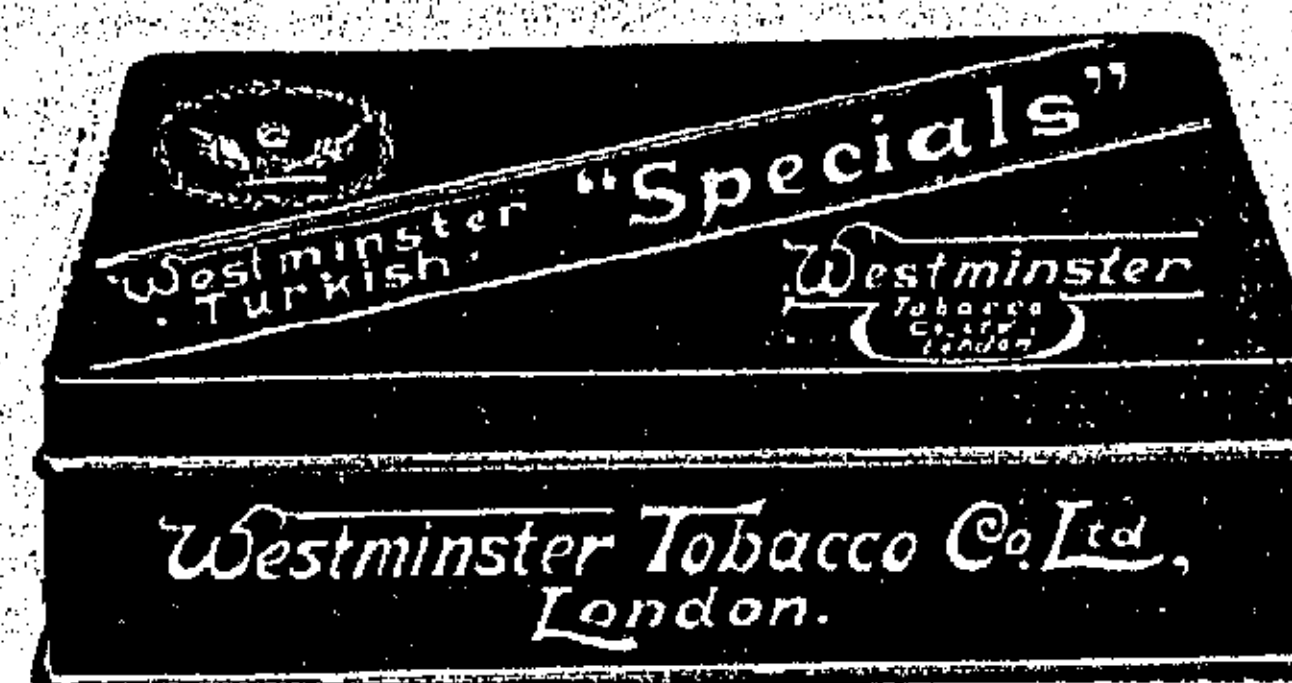
The Six Nations desire their gift—£200—to speak for "the alliance existing between the Six Nations Indians and the British Crown."

The Black Feet band sends £240 "for our country and her allies." Chief Big Belly and Councillor Big Wolf of the Sarcees send £100. The Temiskaming band sends £200 "to assist in alleviating the misery caused by the European conflict, especially throughout the Belgian country."

GERMAN DESIGNS ON AUSTRALIA.

Sir William Irvine, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, in a speech at Malvern, referred to the German designs on Australia and New Zealand. "We must," said Sir William, "send 100,000 or 150,000 men to join shoulders with those fighting for the old land."

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE.



\$1.25 FOR A TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.

IN RETURN FOR SIX EMPTY TINS

WE WILL SEND YOU

ONE WESTMINSTER 1915 CALENDAR.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1915.

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OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914.

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IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1915.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

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Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, Etc., Etc.

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Taku.	Kowkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Mauchuria.	Yechow.	Nanning.
Trade C'tres.	Shansi.	Wuchow.
Nevchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Peking.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hohow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaivei.	Mingta.	Mingta.
Tsingtau.	Santou.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Ssemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tongyueh.
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.	
	Chosen.	
Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

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Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo.	

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Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.
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Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
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The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

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It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," and can be had from, and Advertisements sent through, the principal Booksellers in Asia and through

LONDON....."Hongkong Daily Press" Office, 131, Fleet St., E.C.

LONDON.....Messrs G. Street & Co., Ltd., 80, Cornhill, E.C.

PARIS.....Messrs. G. E. Paul de Lobel & Cie, 53, Rue Lafayette.

UNITED STATES.....Universal Publishing Co., 45, West 34th St., New York.

CAPITOWN.....Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Ltd.

SYDNEY.....Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Ltd.

MELBOURNE.....Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Ltd.

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CORRA....."Seoul Press."

NAGASAKI....."Nagasaki Press" Office.

KOBE-OSAKA....."Japan Chronicle" Office.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	NUBIA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 15th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA Capt. B. Barcham	Noon, 16th Jan.	See Special of Call.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	10 A.M., 20th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NAMUR Capt. A. Collier	About 20th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they are effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary. For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On 7th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSING"	On 8th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGHONG"	On 10th Jan., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 11th Jan., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"CHINUA"	On 12th Jan., 4 P.M.

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"HAICHING"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	SATURDAY, 7th Jan., at 3 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 11th Jan., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.
		SUNDAY, 10th Jan., at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "Haiching" Calling at Swatow for Passengers only. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1915.

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MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
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Hongkong, 25th December, 1914.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



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Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 9th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Feb.
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King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

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FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

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These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

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FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	MONDAY, 11th Jan., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 10th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokunaga	SUNDAY, 17th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"ROSHU MARU"	Z. Hattori	WED'DAY, 6th Jan., at 8 A.M.

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For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

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VIA SHANGHAI.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MAGELLAN	On or about 19th Jan.
	HOMeward	
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TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

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YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LEB	PIRMOUTH (London 1 day later)	
p.m. Thurs. Jan. 4	ARCADIA	Jan. 19	Jan. 16	MALOJA	Friday Feb. 13	Friday Feb. 19	
Jan. 18	NUBIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 1	MALOJA	Feb. 27	Mar. 5	
Jan. 19	ORIENTAL	Feb. 1	Feb. 27	ROYPT	Mar. 13	Mar. 19	
Mar. 1	MALTA	Feb. 2	Feb. 27	ROYPT	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	
Mar. 1	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16	
Mar. 19	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	MONSOLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30	
Mar. 19	ORIENTAL	Apr. 5	Apr. 9	MALWA	May 8	May 14	
Apr. 29	MALTA	Apr. 20	Apr. 24	MORFA	May 22	May 28	
	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALOJA	June 5	June 11	

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

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3rd Saloon "C"	" " £44. " £74.	" " £40. " £70.
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £61. Return £91.	£55. Return £85.
2nd Saloon "B"	" " £55. " £85.	" " £51. " £81.
3rd Saloon "C"	" " £40. " £70.	" " £36. " £66.

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NILE	about Jan. 19	about Jan. 29	about Feb. 3	about Feb. 9	about Mar. 8	about Mar. 17
NAMUR	about Mar. 2	about Mar. 12	about Mar. 17	about Mar. 23	about Apr. 20	about Apr. 29
NORE	about Mar. 29	about Apr. 9	about Apr. 14	about Apr. 20	about May 18	about May 27
NEL ORE	about Apr. 12	about Apr. 23	about Apr. 28	about May 4	about June 1	about June 10
NAGOYA	about May 10	about May 21	about May 26	about June 1	about June 29	about July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £46 Single; £63 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £50 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUBZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser.	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU Capt. Kon.	19,000	THURSDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasago	12,500	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.
	AKI MARU Capt. Noma.	12,500	TUESDAY, 26th Jan., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda.	9,600	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU Capt. Soyeda.	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SANUKI MARU Capt. Date.	12,500	FRIDAY, 15th Jan.,
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO			
KOBE			
SHANGHAI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Shinoda.	12,000	MONDAY, 11th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. Sato.	13,500	WED'DAY, 13th Jan., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU Capt. Yagi.	20,000	THURSDAY, 14th Jan., at 11 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 28th Jan.
KAMO	16,000 "	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000 "	28th Feb.
WISHIMA	16,000 "	11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000 "	28th Mar.
ATSUTA	25,000 "	8th Apr.
YASAKA	18,000 "	6th Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000 "	20th Apr.
KITANO	25,000 "	3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
ARI MARU	12,000 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500 "	9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500 "	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500 "	9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500 "	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500 "	6th Apr.
ARI	12,500 "	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500 "	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

A late bag will be made up daily at 4.45 p.m. sharp on board the Canton Night Steamer.
The AMERICAN MAILS of Manchuria have been transferred to the Cordillera, which is due to arrive here on Monday, the 11th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE	TIME
Keelung	Shikoku Maru	Wednesday, 6th	8.00 A.M.
Foochow Shanghai and North China	Wingang	Wednesday, 6th	11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki		Wednesday, 6th	12.30 P.M.
Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada	Canada Maru	Wednesday, 6th	1.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, the 11th inst.)			
Straits, and India via Calcutta	Namsang	Wednesday, 6th	2.00 P.M.
Straits	Asia	Wednesday, 6th	3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Glenfalloch	Wednesday, 6th	4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Lianching	Wednesday, 6th	4.00 P.M.
Hai-phong	Takung	Wednesday, 6th	4.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Cheongshing	Wednesday, 6th	4.00 P.M.
Saigon	Laertes	Thursday, 7th	10.00 A.M.
Hai-phong	Hongkong	Thursday, 7th	11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Fausang	Thursday, 7th	NOON
Swatow	Haimun	Thursday, 7th	
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Yingchow	Thursday, 7th	2.30 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, the 11th inst.)			
Shanghai and North China	Hanyang	Thursday, 7th	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Ma-wang	Friday, 8th	11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shohang	Friday, 8th	3.00 P.M.
Japan via Yokohama, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Arica and Iquique	Kiyo Maru	Saturday, 9th	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai-ching	Saturday, 9th	2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuen-sung	Saturday, 9th	
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Liangchoi	Registration	3.30 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 11th inst.)		Letters	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Esang	Saturday, 9th	4.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Sunday, 10th	9.00 A.M.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Manila, Canton, Panama, Cebu, Peking, Colon, San Francisco, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,000,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 8,750,000
Reserve Funds ... 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy, Kienkiang, Shanghai, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Swatow, Calcutta, Manila, Taiwan, Canton, Moji, Taiwan, Dairen, Nagasaki, Takow, Foochow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Yokohama, Kagi, Osaka, San Francisco, etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Voeux Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1914.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusich, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsinkiang, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Pootung, Tongshan, Luansien, Tanghsien, Hsingtai, Hanchow, Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chialsin, Lanchow, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohow, Chowkeu, Tientsin, Chienan, Tientsin, Lintung, Lintung, Tientsin, Yiehui, Baoming, Chafoo, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Yuncheng, Foochow, Changchun, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinchow, Antung, Canton, Kowloon, Peking, Kueihua, Suiyuanhang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,807,000 (\$1,650,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,705,500 (\$647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS & MORGAN BANK, SWISS BANKCORPORATION.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sinking ... \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,000,000
\$16,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIN

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,000,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ... 485,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1913.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 5th.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/9
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/9
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 1/9
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... 1/9

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 220
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 230

ON GERMANY—
On demand ... nom.
ON NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 42 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... nom.

ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank, on demand ... 132 1/2
Letters ... 132 1/2

ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank, on demand ... 132 1/2

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight ... 78
Private, 30 days' sight ... 86 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand—Peace—86 1/2
ON MANILA—On demand—Peace—86 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—On demand—Peace—86 1/2
ON BATAVIA—On demand—Peace—86 1/2
ON HAI-PHONG—On demand—Peace—86 1/2
ON SAIGON—On demand—Peace—86 1/2
ON BANGKOK—On demand—Peace—86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate—\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola ... \$27.00
BAR SILVER, per oz. ... \$22 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents pieces ... \$18.00 discount.
Hongkong ... 10 ... \$18.30

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 5TH JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$760	1/100
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$103, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$73, buyers	
CORPORATIONS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 117	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35, sellers	
DOCK AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$74, sellers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$59	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$53	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 30, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$53, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$37, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$120, buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$195	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/	all	\$5.30, sellers	
INSURANCE—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$345, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$148, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$385	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 145	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$760	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$205	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humbreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls.	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Matachappa tot Mij, Boeschen Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 35, buyers	
MINE—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	36 1/2, sellers	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	2 1/2	all	2/6	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.40, buyers	
Troch Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	25 1/2, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
Pulper et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all	\$20	
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$80	
Tyson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$17, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$53, buyers	
Dongas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$30	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$23, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$63, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	75 1/2	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$40	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	
STROPS AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$19	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Shaohsing, from Shanghai, Mr. Torde, Mr. Gaves and Mr. Baba.
Per China, for Hongkong, from San Francisco, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Botelho and servant, Miss Anthony Botelho, Master Arnold Botelho, Master Paul Botelho, Master Peter Botelho, Rev. Mary Botelho, Miss Carmen Botelho, Mrs. H. Y. Corey, Miss Elizabeth Corey, Mrs. H. L. Falcener, Mr. T. A. Falcener, Major R. H. Griffiths, Miss Bessie Holmes, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hayward, Miss Grace Hayward, Miss Dorothy Hayward, Mr. C. J. Heydon, Mr. I. F. Irwin, Mr. T. G. Ley, Miss M. R. H. Morganthaler, Mr. Byron McMillen, Mr. Percy W. Ruston, Mr. G. J. Robinson, Miss I. Schills, Mr. J. Turry, Mrs. H. Tolman, Master Tom Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Taylor, Rev. and Mrs. Thos. Wernip, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Watson and Mr. C. O. Young.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Manchuria* left Yokohama on the 30th December, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the M.M. str. *Cordillera*, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th January.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 30 years.

From 1874 to 1908.
PRICE ... \$2 Cash.
On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

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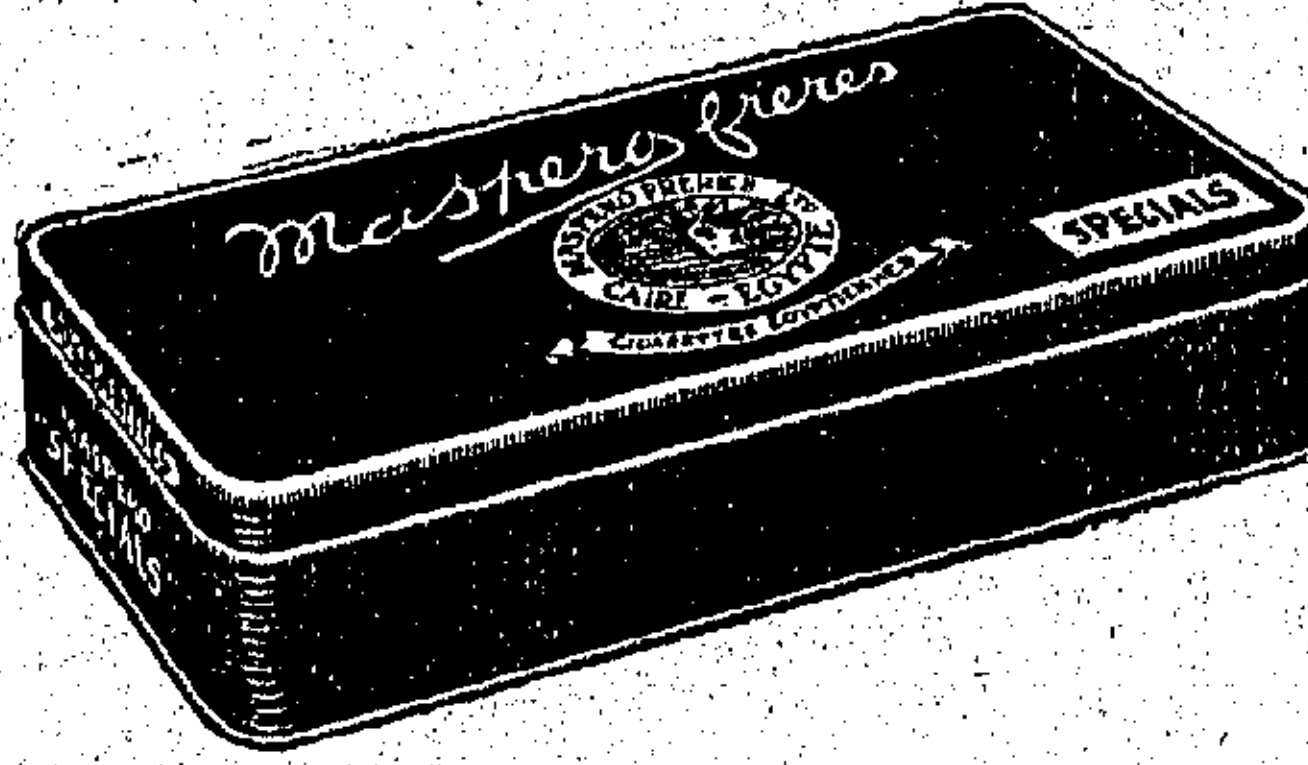
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London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

Maspero freres

"SPECIALS"



\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE PETTER

PATENT

SEMI-DIESEL

CRUDE OIL

ENGINES

AND

KEROSENE

ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of

Ship and Engine Stores,

Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,

&c.

Electrical Repairs and

Installations Undertaken;